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A DISTRICT CHANGE

Only persons directly in touch with the municipal machinery realize that the office of secretary to the Board of Commissioners is one of the most important positions in the District. More accurately to describe his duties, the incumbent should be known as secretary for the District. Commissioners may come and go, but he stays on, and as new Commissioners come in they must depend in a large measure upon the secretary for knowledge of the details of their work.

The best wishes of the citizens of Washington will go forth to the young man, Daniel J. Donovan, who assumes this office tomorrow. That other young man, Dr. William Tindall, who has remained young on the job more years than he would care to mention, steps into a subordinate position at his own request. Mr. Donovan has made an enviable record in other capacities.

The very best thing one could wish for Mr. Donovan is that he may prove as efficient a public servant as Dr. Tindall has been. Not only did Dr. Tindall raise the office to a position of dignity, but he utilized the knowledge he obtained there in compiling a history of the District and preparing many historical papers concerning the growth of the Capital which contain information of great value. The city government is to be congratulated in retaining Dr. Tindall so that it may avail itself of the fund of information he possesses about District affairs.

NEW HORRORS OF WAR

Twenty-four per cent of the British troops wounded in the war have died of their injuries, according to a statement by Premier Asquith recently. The figures will not be especially significant without some comparisons. In the Crimean war 22 per cent of the injured died; in the Boer war, 20 per cent; in the Franco-German war, the Germans lost only 17.5 per cent of their wounded.

It has been the boast of science that because of the great advances of antiseptic surgery, of sanitary methods, of anesthesia, and many other recent achievements, war must lose much of its fatality. But the reverse is found to be the case; and the reason is that a new kind of war has made it impossible for science to do its work.

Trench warfare was never before developed to such a high—or low—state of perfection as in the present conflict. Between the lines of trenches is a zone of death, sometimes only a few rods wide, commanded by rifles, revolvers, machine guns; swept from either side, on the instant when any unusual activity is noted on the other. A rush from one line to the other means that a great number of wounded are left in this narrow belt; they cannot be rescued; they lie under the sun or in the mud, exposed, not daring to move until darkness shall cover their painful efforts to crawl back into their own lines. Thus deprived of the quick attention that is possible in open warfare, men bleed to death, perish from shock, or become the victims of infection that might in other conditions be avoided.

The wonder is, indeed, that the death rate is not greater among the wounded, considering the conditions. Science is accomplishing wonders among those wounded who get to hospitals before it is too late. But or this, the death rate would be vastly greater than it is.

THE UMPIRE CATALOGUE

The most maligned and defamed of all men, that great national necessity whom none mention except in scorn, the baseball umpire, has attained a new dignity in Pennsylvania.

The baseball umpire is human. His long mooted status is defined. His right to empire has been established. He is described and catalogued as a workingman. His claim to existence is vindicated.

The Keystone State has recently acquired a brand new compensation act. Some folk who got tired speculating about the hottest day this year and counting the dots in the latest picture puzzle fell to wondering whether an umpire would be entitled to compensation under the new law.

The umpires grew interested. If they were to be like General Joffre, described in one news dispatch as "receiving 600 shots on his left front," if they were to ward off pop bottles and stray missiles, if they henceforth to escape lynching, they were not going to pass up the hope of reward for it.

One of the compensation commissioners came to their rescue. He de-nied them as workingmen and said

they could claim liability. He is not quite sure about an umpire who is hit by a "pop" bottle, because the law specifies "employees in the regular performance of their duties by the instruments necessary to the performance of such duty." Whether the courts will hold that a "pop" bottle has any connection with a baseball game is yet to be seen. But if an umpire stumbled and was hurt, or was caught by a hot fly, his position is pronounced unassailable.

Every job, we are told, has its compensation, and if the poor umpire had to look long and hard to find his, we will rejoice the more with him now that his quest is ended.

THE PASSPORT SCANDALS

The forging of American passports under German military or secret service authority, in order to get spies into the allied countries, has reached the point where it is rather tardily brought to diplomatic issue by the Washington Government. Long ago, detailed charges were made concerning the manufacture of bogus passports in this country, and there was mention of names in connection therewith; names that meant, if they were advisedly used, connivance of the German government authorities at the fraudulent business. The belief in such connivance was rather strengthened because the United States authorities hushed up the affair and discouraged inquiries after a certain point, as if fearful that highly embarrassing things would be developed. The Government was hardly to be blamed for this attitude. The trick would be so despicable that it is inconceivable that a great government would be involved by its agents in such a nasty performance; and yet it would be so contemptible in its insignificance that making an issue of it would be regarded in many quarters as making a mountain of a molehill.

When the Government dropped, or suppressed publicity concerning, the investigation of passport frauds in this country, it was generally supposed that enough had been done to insure that the forgers would be warned and cease their operations.

But not so. Seemingly the German authorities have grown bolder than ever in this peculiarly contemptuous flouting of American faith. It is related that a regular establishment has been set up at Antwerp, where an officer of the German secret service has a complete outfit, even to watermarked paper similar to that used in American passports; has dies, forged signatures, and everything else necessary to produce an excellent imitation of an American passport; and that these have been handed out quite liberally to people who have served as German spies.

In some ways this performance is more exasperating than the Lusitania crime was maddening. It is so cheap, so low, so entirely in harmony with a national sentiment that regards treaties as scraps of paper, that American notions of common decency make it difficult to calculate what sort of treatment ought to be adopted in such an exigency. But the thing has gone so far that Americans traveling abroad are threatened with a general refusal to recognize the credentials issued by this Government; and small wonder. This state of affairs compels recognition of the offense, and the State Department has made representations to Berlin.

Of course, Berlin will know nothing about it; will be horrified at the notion that the United States could suspect the German government of complicity; and that will doubtless be the end.

But it is the accumulation of just such straws that at length will break the back of national patience.

FEEDING STARVING MEXICO

It is expected that, if there develops no other way to get results in feeding the starving people of Mexico, the Washington Administration will put enough troops into the country to guard the railroad lines between Mexico City, Vera Cruz and other places for the safe and uninterrupted transportation of relief supplies, to distribute these supplies in the centers of population and to protect the receivers of this relief in their possession of the food given to them.

We have no doubt that if or when the United States Government does institute this military relief organization it will do the business—do it very thoroughly, although unquestionably the establishment of such relief work will draw to the points of distribution the greater part of the non-combatant population of Mexico.

But if it is a good thing to have a military occupation of Mexico now for the purpose of feeding its famished population—and this paper, for one, thinks it is a good thing—why wouldn't it have been a better thing two years ago or a year ago, or a half ago, before the people of Mexico reached the stage of starvation, to exercise the power of the United States Government to suppress anarchy and chaos, to restore law and order, and to make it possible for the destitute people to go back to work?

The Mexican people never would

have reached their present condition of want and misery if our watchful waiting policy had not encouraged the annihilation of industry and business in the republic, the blasting of the soil and the stripping of the people.

We can feed the starving people of Mexico till doomsday, but unless we stop the anarchy and set up and guarantee a condition of affairs where their property and their lives will be safe they can never go back to till their farms, work their mines and otherwise earn their livings.

WAR AND BRITISH PRICES

The reports of consular officers on economic effects of the war constitute in many cases absorbing reading; but as a whole it is only fair to say that the consular corps has failed to produce as much interesting exposition of war's effects as might have been expected; at least, Commerce Reports, the daily newspaper of the Government on these and related subjects, has failed to reflect as much of interest and illumination as might have been expected. It would seem that at the end of a year of the war something like a round-up of the most interesting and significant facts about financial conditions, general business, the government loans of the different countries, methods of financing the war and also of handling general business, the course of prices, effects, present and prospective, on domestic trade, and many other subjects of the largest interest and concern ought to be possible. Perhaps the consuls are too busy to undertake such a volume of work; but some of them have dealt with phases of these questions so interestingly that their work suggests the possibility that others could do as well.

Some recent contributions of consuls in England tell us that at Leeds, an inland manufacturing city, the cost of living has increased about 30 per cent in the war period, and the municipal employees have asked and received increased wages to meet it. From Southampton, a great port, comes the estimate that to December 15 last, the average cost of forty articles of family supplies had increased 21 per cent. One of the curious phases is that coal, which England doesn't have to import at all, had increased from \$5.70 to \$7.25 per ton; while bacon, extensively used and largely imported, had practically not advanced at all.

The Leeds woolen industry was in the midst of a depression owing to the world-wide advance in the price of wool, when the war broke out. Many manufacturers turned attention at once to khaki manufacture for the army, and the rest found plenty of business supplying the general demands of the country.

In the boot and shoe business very similar conditions were experienced. The price of leather has advanced steadily since the war began, until it is stated that retail prices have very commonly advanced as much as \$1 per pair. Government contracts have absorbed the capacity of fully 200 firms in this district, making footwear for the armies; and it is actually predicted that before the end of the current year American manufacturers will have opportunity to sell footwear in Leeds district for the civilian population. Carrying coals to Newcastle may well become a remunerative business when Leeds finds itself buying footwear from America; but there is no end to the anomalies that this war causes.

Leeds' iron and steel industry started booming soon after war began. Like other metal-industry regions of Britain, Leeds received great amounts of orders which had previously been placed in Belgium, Germany, and France, but which could not be filled after war opened. These were transferred to British firms. Pig iron rose a shilling, and manufactured iron and steel as much as ten shillings per ton. Steel plates rose from \$29.20 to \$36.50 per ton, and sections from \$28.60 to \$35.28.

A most interesting bit of information from the pottery industry of Britain is that imports of these wares have been so greatly reduced that the industry manages to be very prosperous despite greatly reduced exports: British concerns are getting back the great home market that the Germans had wrested from them. In pottery and many other lines, it is shown that the recovery of the German, Belgian, French, and other sections of the home market handsomely make up for the loss of foreign trade. The war may be said to have imposed an exclusive tariff on many articles in which formerly the British makers had to meet a bitter competition from abroad. At the close of 1914 the employees in this industry had decreased only 10.5 per cent, despite the great numbers that had enlisted in the army.

Such reports as these suggest very forcibly how much better able is Britain than Germany to sustain the economic stress of the war. Germany has lost a great market in Britain—and the British have gained it. Germany has lost all its world-trade—and Britain has tucked away already a huge share of it.

Impersonal.

"An optometrist, my son, is a person who doesn't care what happens if it doesn't happen to him."—Puck.

HAPPENINGS OF DAY IN CAPITAL SOCIETY

Items of Interest and Importance of Past, Present, and Future Among Official and Fashionable Folk.

WAR AND BRITISH PRICES

The Secretary of Agriculture, David Franklin Houston, left Washington yesterday to join Mrs. Houston at their cottage at Woods Hole, Mass., where he will remain about a month. The usual week-end exodus of the few Cabinet folk remaining in the city will not take place today. The Secretary of State and Mrs. Robert Lansing will remain quietly at home, as will the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Franklin K. Lane.

The Assistant Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Carl Vrooman are at Charlevoix, Mich., where Mrs. Vrooman will stay until fall. Mr. Vrooman expects to return to Washington about August 12.

Frederick Delano, of the Federal reserve board, left Washington last night for New York, where he, with his daughter, Miss Louise Delano, and Miss Laura Delano, will sail today for California via the Panama canal. After lengthy stays at the two expositions, they will visit all the national parks and the West Coast, and return to Maine to remain about six weeks.

James Harnett, of Washington, today to join his wife at their summer home at Lake Champlain, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Robey will entertain at a reception this evening in their apartment at the Pierpont in celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of their marriage. There will be a large number of guests, and cut flowers, and the numerous bouquets sent the bride and bridegroom of fifteen years ago will be prominent place in the decorations. There will be music during the evening.

Invitations have been issued to more than 200 guests. Mrs. Robey will be assisted in receiving by her sister, Mrs. Robey was Miss Edna Coale before her marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., among the guests at the ball at Southampton last night held under a large marquee on the grounds of the Meadow Brook Club for the benefit of the Southampton Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fitch Shepard and their daughter, Miss Fitch Shepard, are spending the summer at their cottage at Jamtown, N. I., which they purchased at the Massasoit at Narragansett Pier.

Mme. Constantine Theodore Dunbar gave a luncheon at the Poplars in Lenox yesterday for members of the Austro-Hungarian embassy staff and a few Lenox friends. Dr. and Mrs. Dunbar, George Bell, Esq., and Mrs. Hatzfeldt-Trachtenberg, counselor of the German embassy, Capt. Franz von Papen, Esq., and the Hon. Alexander von Nuber, Austrian consul general in New York.

John H. Hanna, of this city, entertained informally at dinner at the Manhattan Hotel in New York last evening.

John R. McLean, who is at Narragansett Pier, presented the automobile which is to be one of the prizes at the Suffolk race track.

Russian Ambassador and Mme. Kakhetmetz, the Spanish Ambassador and Señora Ibañeta de Riano, Lieut. Col. Murovich, Lieut. Col. Brien, and Mrs. Brien, George Bell, Esq., and Mrs. Hatzfeldt-Trachtenberg, counselor of the German embassy, Capt. Franz von Papen, Esq., and the Hon. Alexander von Nuber, Austrian consul general in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Teyler L. Lazerow announced the marriage of their daughter, Miss Rose Lazerow, to Benjamin M. more, Md. Mr. and Mrs. Madden will be at the Seminole apartment, 141 W. street, after August 25.

The First Assistant Postmaster General, Mr. George B. Loring, announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Roper, to David R. Coker, of Hartsville, S. C.

Officers stationed in and near Newport gave a farewell reception and a party at Fort Adams last night for Colonel and Mrs. George P. Landers, who take their departure August 4 for Washington, where Colonel Landers will be at the Marine Corps College. Previous to the reception, Capt. and Mrs. Huch J. B. McKelvin tendered Colonel and Mrs. Landers a supper.

Personals.

Miss Martha Codman is spending a few days at the Vanderbilt Hotel in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. William D. West, of Washington, are leaving today to tour to New London, Conn., to remain at their cottage until late in September. Miss West has been in New London for some time.

Miss Eleanor Bryan, of this city, is passing a few days in New York city, where she is staying at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Miss Helen Chase, of this city, is at Poland Spring, Me., where she went by automobile.

Mrs. Louise Faulkner-O'Neill, has left Washington for Canada, where she will visit for several weeks.

H. Rozier Dulant, who has joined Mrs. Dulant at their country place near Upperville, Va., where she has been since spring.

Miss Mary Cassin, of this city, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. George Becker, in Tyringham, Mass.

Manderville Carlisle was third baseman on the baseball team which played yesterday afternoon on the athletic grounds at the Hot Springs, Va., for the benefit of the local Red Cross, a movement in which Miss Gladys Ingalls is interested.

Annapolis Dishonesty May Lead to Radical Naval Reorganization

Proposed Changes, as Result of Unfaithful Methods by Midshipmen in Examinations, Likely to Affect Whole System of Guard Duty of Those on Board Ships—Transports for Marines Favored.

By JUDSON C. WELLIVER.

An important naval reorganization may result from the recent "gouging" scandal at the Annapolis Naval Academy. It is a reorganization that would fundamentally affect not only the Academy but the whole navy and Marine Corps.

It is proposed, in brief, to place the disciplinary system of the navy on the same basis that prevails in the army. To do this would necessitate the adoption of the self-disciplining guard duty plan of the navy. This would begin with the removal of the marines from the warships.

For many years there has been persistent demand that the marines be removed from the warships, and provided with marine transports of their own. Until recently, however, nobody has come forward with any good, tangible reasons for this course. The discovery of the bad disciplinary conditions at Annapolis has set naval authorities thinking, and they have developed, or some of them have, a theory that the Marine Corps as a quasi-independent organization, performing the guard duty of the Naval Academy, the navy yards, and the warships themselves, is a demoralizing element which prevents the navy developing a proper system based on the honor factor.

KEYSTONE OF ARMY DISCIPLINE.

Guard duty is the keystone of military discipline. The army has a guard duty system that is entirely different from that of the navy. The army does its own guard service; in the navy it is performed by the Marine Corps. Responsibility for guard duty is placed on the shoulders of the officers of the guard and the officer of the day. Every man, from the humblest recruit to the highest officer, in his turn has his responsibility imposed on him; he knows what that responsibility means, and he learns to respect it when the other man bears it.

Navy men who have given study to the systems of army and navy in this regard believe that the presence of the Marine Corps at all naval establishments, performing a guard duty, is a serious handicap to the navy. The Marine Corps is a sort of espionage organization, at West Point, the cadets perform their guard duty; in the navy, they march their beats and are responsible for the observance of regulations. The responsibility for an infraction, in fact, is placed under the rules rather than the guard who permits it than on the violator. Every man knows that he is being watched at all times, and he is upon himself, therefore, every man learns the importance of regarding the regulations as sacred; he doesn't want to be reported for infractions, and still less does he want to place his comrade who is on guard under the necessity of reporting him.

Blow To Navy Men.

The latest Annapolis scandal has caused much disappointment among navy men because, among other things, the navy has in recent years been getting a much superior class of men in the ranks, and the naval tone has been improved. The system of chief recruiting is credited with chief responsibility for this better average of personnel. The former method was to recruit for the navy chiefly in the seaboard towns, trusting to luck to get as good men as possible; now the whole country is drawn upon, and with the efforts to make the service as attractive as possible, it has been found possible to get a much better class of men. An important step toward better conditions in the navy was the abolishing of the plucking board, which was a board of officers who picked out the best men for the navy. It was in a position calculated to discourage initiative, breed suspicion, and encourage disaffection among both officers and men. The plucking board has been abolished by Congress, after an investigation that developed a good property for another that has been thoroughly demoralizing and unfair in situation.

Now it is being urged that the reform be effected at the other end of the system; that the marines be gradually withdrawn from their guard duty at the navy yards, and that the guard duty be performed by the navy men themselves. It is argued that this will be helpful to both the marines and the navy; for there is a strong feeling that the marines are being used as a sort of "straw man" to take the blows of discipline and punishment. It is argued that the marines are being used as a sort of "straw man" to take the blows of discipline and punishment.

Performs Guard Duty.

In short, the army performs its own guard service, is responsible to itself, is trained to regard duty as sacred, and becomes bound in honor to the highest principles of respect for authority. On the other hand the navy has the Marine Corps, a thing apart, set over it, in a fashion, to perform its guard duty. There is no mutuality of respect, standing of sympathy, or of respect, between the two. Notoriously, the navy personnel regard with dislike and distrust the marines; and the explanation lies, in the opinion of naval officers who are urging the reform, in the fact that the marines inevitably come to be regarded as a sort of espionage branch.

Whatever the merits of this analysis, not a few navy men, proud as they are of their service, believe that conditions at Annapolis are bad, and that those at West Point are good, in regard to general discipline and honor standards. They admit with regret that the navy has higher ideals, better standards of conduct. One officer who was at West Point a quarter of a century ago described a guard duty that was better than the navy's, and he attributed low ideals about duty to other things to the fact that instead of learning to maintain

burgh-Stachowicz, attache at the Netherlands Legation in Washington.

Mrs. M. L. Odell, Mrs. H. J. Dodge, and Miss Jacqueline Dodge have returned to Washington from a three weeks' stay in Norfolk and Suffolk, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mitchell have arrived at the Imperial at Narragansett Pier.

R. L. Palmer of this city, is at the Park Avenue Hotel in New York.

Albert F. Fessenden and Edwin Taylor will leave Washington tomorrow evening for Old Point Comfort and the neighboring resorts. Later they will make a series of visits through the Delta district of the Delta Theta Chi fraternity.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Foraker left Washington last night to visit Mr. Foraker's parents, former United States Senator Joseph B. Foraker and Mrs. Foraker, at their home in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Pay Director James H. Watmough, U. S. N., retired, and Mrs. Watmough, were the recipients of numerous telegrams and congratulatory messages yesterday at their home in Wyoming avenue where the former celebrated his ninety-third birthday anniversary.

Mrs. John Fleming, of Drummond, Md., and her little daughter, Margaret, have gone to Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., where they will be joined at the end of August by Mr. Fleming. Later they will go to Atlantic City for a stay of some length.

Gen. and Mrs. Erasmus M. Weaver are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Fero, at Watton, Mass., before going to Marshwood, N. H., to spend a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Parker will return to Washington tomorrow from Charleston, Pa.

Mr. Gen. George P. Elliott, former commander of the Marine Corps, and Mrs. Elliott, who are spending the summer at Marshwood Inn, Marshwood, N. H., will return to Washington about the middle of September.

MAJOR EVENTS LISTED FOR CAPITAL TODAY

Meetings and Entertainments to Be Held in Every Section of City by Various Societies.

Today.

044 Fellows—Patriarchal Militant drill. Annual outing employees of the Law Reporter Company, at Chesapeake Beach. Meeting, District Suffrage League, People's Forum, Eighth street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest. The National Baseball—American League Park, 2:00 p. m.

Amusements.

Columbia—Motion pictures, from 12 noon to 10:45 p. m.
P. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Columbia—Vaudeville, continuous.
Garden—Photoplays, 11 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Grand—Photoplays, 11 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Echo Park—Open-air amusements, all day and evening.
Marshall Hall—Outdoors attractions, all day and evening.

MAIL BAG

(From The Times' Readers.)

Communications to the Mail Bag must be written on the side of the paper; only; must not exceed 200 words in length, and must be signed with name and address of sender. The publication of letters in The Times' Mail Bag does not mean that the writer is in agreement with the opinions of the writer. The Mail Bag is an open forum, where the citizens of Washington can argue most questions.

One Who Has Been 'Burnt' At a Fake Auction Sale, Warns Others.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:
I was "taken in," as lots of others daily are being, by one of the fake auctions of this city last Monday night, and there seems to be no redress other than by way of public warnings to others, as these jewelry auction houses have obtained licenses to rob the people, when they can find a "sucker" or can "put one of their easy games over on the purchaser" with his eyes open, as it were.

They work all sorts of deception, as they did on me. If you don't mind, you won't get what you buy, even, and when you get it and then have some one who knows to tell you the truth about the article, you find out, too late, for after they once get your money the law stands aside and virtually laughs at you, another sucker, and you can't do a thing.

I saw a watch, for instance, put up, and after all sorts of false statements had been made to the wary, inexperienced bidder, the watch was sold for \$8. The money is handed to the auctioneer. He takes the watch and the money and sends the purchaser away to another or further robbery. If he can get away with it, and often he does.

Save out of these robbers' way. Heed the warning of another "BURNT SUCKER."

Washington, July 28.

What Germany Thinks of Herself Now Reminds Him of An Expert Gunman.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:
The war review dispatches from three European capitals in your paper of July 26 are very interesting, especially Carl W. Ackerman's description of what Germany thinks of herself now, at the close of a year of war. Somehow one is reminded of a certain incident, while since in a Southern city. A certain man, becoming provoked at another, went to his office with a rifle and tried to shoot him. He fired several times, but the bullet did not hit. He then went to his neighbors and townspeople must have come to feel.

Months have elapsed since this older incident. As far as I know no elaborate monument to the memory of the chief actor in the incident is being erected. Some have ventured to regard him as crazy. But, of course, when it is a matter of the leaders of a nation.

East Falls Church, Va., July 28.

Declares the Exercise of Dancing Is Of As Great Benefit To the Elder As To the Younger.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:
There is something repulsive in the article which shows maturity at its worst, in "The Exercise of the Dancing Man," in which the motion is the "butt." It is an exaggeration, to speak most generously, and accomplishes no good. There may be a few who are no longer young who make themselves ridiculous, but these are in the minority.

The exercise of dancing is, perhaps, of as great benefit to the elderly as to the younger, and it is a benefit which often brings to the person of mature years and vigor the enjoyment of the younger, in a way that is not possible for the young alone. It is a benefit which brings to the person of mature years and vigor the enjoyment of the younger, in a way that is not possible for the young alone.

Dragged by Horse; Is Held for Theft

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—After Jacob Miller, huckster and horse trader, had been dragged half a mile clinging to the tail of a runaway horse, he was arrested and charged with stealing the animal. Harry Litfink, who is Miller's partner, was also arrested for larceny. He had the runaway by the mane, but lost his hold.

The alleged abduction of the horse, in which Miller and Litfink were pretty well battered, took place at Rosemont after the two hucksters had traded the animal, which at the time was their property, for another owned by Richard Cameron, Jr., a Rosemont contractor. Cameron paid \$10 "to boot."

After the owners had attached their new animals to their respective wagons, it is said, began to drive. Cameron, it is said, began to drive. Cameron, it is said, began to drive. Cameron, it is said, began to drive.

New Owner Charges Attempt to Steal Animal He Got in Trade.

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Italians Repulse Attack On Pelagosa Island

ROME, July 31.—Two Austrian destroyers accompanied a flotilla of six destroyers made an unsuccessful effort to recapture Pelagosa according to an official announcement. The squadron landed marines, but Italian troops repulsed the attack inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

Donovan Will Become Secretary on August 1

Official announcement of the appointment of Daniel J. Donovan as secretary to the Board of Commissioners and the transfer of Dr. William Tindall, to the post of Assistant Secretary probably will be made Monday. It was understood that the changes would be effected August 1, but as they were not on board meeting of the Commissioners today, the issuance of the order was delayed.

Dr. Tindall, who has held the position of secretary to the board for thirty-seven years, is given lighter duties as a result of the change.